



Forer bear that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
L. P. HARVEY,
of Rock.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
EDWARD SALOMON,
of Milwaukee.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JAMES T. LEWIS,
of Columbia.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
SAMUEL D. HASTINGS,
of Trempealeau.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JAMES H. HOWE,
of Brown.
FOR BANK COMPTROLLER,
WM. H. RAMSAY,
of Ozaukee.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
JOSEPH L. MURPHY,
of Racine.
FOR PERSON COMMISSIONER,
ALEXANDER P. HODGES,
of Winnebago.

County Convention.
The Republican and all other electors of Rock county who are in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war in defense of the Union, are invited to meet in convention, by their delegates, at the Court House in Janesville, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of October inst., to nominate candidates for County Officers. Each town and ward will be entitled to the same number of delegates respectively, as in the last previous county convention.

Chairman of Rock County Com.
J. N. DEANS, Jr.,
of Dem. County Com.

Fifth Assembly District Convention.

The Republicans of the Fifth Assembly District comprising the city of Janesville, will meet in convention, by their delegates, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of October, A. D. 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Court House, to nominate a candidate for member of the Assembly from this district and to be supported at the coming election. The several wards in this city will be entitled to the following number of delegates in said assembly district convention, under the apportionment of the city committee, to wit:

First Ward,	4
Second Ward,	4
Third Ward,	4
Fourth Ward,	4

We recommend the several ward committees to call the ward conventions to elect said delegates, on the 19th day of October, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the places where the latest wards were held, in the several wards.

Republican Assembly District Convention.

The Republicans of the Second Assembly District in Rock county, comprising the towns of Lima, Milton, Fulton and Harmony, will hold a convention at Milton (in Academy Hall) on MONDAY, the 25th day of October, A. D. 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for member of Assembly, and a candidate for County Supervisor for said district, and for the transaction of such other business as may be deemed advisable.

Each town will be entitled to the following number of delegates:

Lima,	4
Fulton,	4
Milton,	4

Oct. 19, 1861.
A. W. BALDWIN,
Ch' of Dist. Committee.

Town of La Prairie.

The Republicans of the town of La Prairie are requested to meet at the house of Mr. Barkin, on MONDAY, the 21st inst., at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing delegates to attend both Assembly and County conventions.

Removal of Gen. Fremont.

We have again a report of the removal of Gen. Fremont, to take place on Tuesday next. We hope it is not true, for we are quite sure that if it is so, the public interest will suffer. We have the fullest confidence in Gen. Hunter, and that there will be no lack of military ability and energy, but it is with the people that the administration will suffer, and consequently the prosecution of the war. However, we will wait till the edict of removal is promulgated before we make further remarks.

The Enemy Retiring.

That the rebels are retiring from Washington, and along their whole line, is not now doubted. What the causes are which have produced this movement can only be conjectured. They may have sent so many troops to the west, it became necessary to shorten their lines; they may fear a demonstration south of them from Fort Monroe; or they may be meditating a descent upon Maryland by crossing the Potomac below Washington. They have made up their mind to do something which may cause a great change soon in the position of the armies on the Potomac and in the west.

Oris in Kentucky.

War matters are supposed to be approaching a crisis in Kentucky. The Cincinnati Gazette says that recent intelligence has been received from Gen. Sherman's headquarters which warrants the belief that Encke has collected a much larger force than Bowling Green than has been supposed, and that he meditates an attack upon Louisville. It is supposed that rebel troops have been forwarded from Manassas.

Mr. SEWARD'S CIRCULAR.—The circular of Mr. Seward which is attracting so much attention, is addressed to the governor of the loyal states, recommending them to put their ports and harbors in a state of defence, to avoid the evils of a foreign war, should one occur.

Capt. Mansfield of Portage City, and Capt. Stevens of Fox Lake, have arrived in this state from the camp of the 2d Wisconsin regiment, near Washington, and will spend a few weeks in the state for the purpose of obtaining recruits to fill up the regiment.

Dispatch from Utah.

A telegraph dispatch was received at Cleveland yesterday from Brigham Young, over the newly completed western telegraph line, which has been completed to Salt Lake. This is a remarkable triumph of the enterprise of our people. In a few weeks we may expect to hear of the completion of the line to San Francisco. It will be noted that notwithstanding the civil war, improvement progresses in the north while destruction alone marks the pathway of the rebels. In what great work beneficial to mankind are they engaged? The answer is a sufficient comment upon the position of the parties engaged in the war.

A SERMON.

Preached at Center on the day of the National Fast, Sept. 20th, 1861, by Rev. J. K. Warner. Published at the unanimous request of the congregation.

(Continued.)

Now if such a crime, merited such proof of divine indignation, and was punished with all the horrors of war and all the evils of a long servitude, may we not conclude, that a crime more heinous in itself, and more heinous because it is committed under the full blaze of Gospel light and of an enlightened civilization, will receive equal or greater punishment, unless it be sincerely repented of. We are told to break every yoke and let the oppressed go free. We are told to remember those in bonds as those that are bound with them; that there is in the gospel dispensation neither Jew nor Greek, neither bond nor free. We are told, to do to others as we would that they should do to us; to remember the poor and the oppressed. And Christ declared his mission to be, (and it is the mission of all his followers) "to preach the gospel to the poor, to heal the broken hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and the recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty those that are bruised, to preach the acceptable year of the Lord." Now, if we refuse to do this, can we expect anything else than the severest judgments of God? We have for years been warned of these calamities that are now upon us; we have been told by men familiar with history, and God's dealings with guilty nations, that ruin awaited us unless we repented of this great sin; but instead of this, we have sinned more and more; we have riveted the chains of the slave tighter and tighter. The national administration has at least winked at the awful crime of the slave trade; and it has been prosecuted as a thriving business, under at least the indirect influence of the national council. New territories have been opened to the blighting influence of the system; men have impudently proclaimed that there is no "higher law" than the enactments of human legislators, and persons obeying the injunction of Paul, "if thou mayest be made free, use it rather," have been by bribes and cruelty, sent back to their task masters. Public sentiment respecting this great crime, has been debauched; so that for a few years past, men have everywhere been voting for and proclaiming sentiments on this subject, which formerly they would have been utterly ashamed of. Texas was annexed for the open and avowed purpose of extending slavery. War was made upon Mexico for this very purpose. New territories were opened for this very purpose; and war waged upon bleeding Kansas in order to make it a slave territory; and men who at the first condemned each and every one of these acts, soon, in obedience to the party cry or party whip, or to gain some selfish end, have defended and lauded all these crimes against God and man. Is it any wonder then, that these judgments have been sent upon us? Is it not rather a wonder that God has not long ere this, risen up in just judgment and destroyed us totally, root and branch.

But some one will say, "What have I to do with this sin? I don't hold slaves. I don't wish to hold slaves." You are guilty, and we all are guilty in this way. So far as we have given countenance to this dreadful sin, by defending it as a divinely sanctioned institution—so far as we have contributed to its strength, by word or vote or deed—nay more, so far as we have remained silent respecting it, we are guilty in the sight of God. If we have done anything to give it moral support; or if we have left undone anything which would tend to bring it under the ban of public reprobation, we are guilty. Every individual in a community or a nation, is responsible for the public sentiment of that community or nation. If Sabbath breaking or gambling, or the selling of ardent spirits as a beverage, are sins or vices practiced in any community, it is of no avail for a man to say, I practice none of these things, therefore I am not guilty. He is responsible before God and man for those very crimes, if he has not done all in his power to put a stop to them. He can use all legal means within his reach to put an end to these crimes; and what is more he can do a vast deal toward creating a right public sentiment. And when anything is condemned by the united voice of a strong public sentiment, it cannot long flourish. When public sentiment was right, slavery was abolished in the colonies of England and in the northern states. And you are all aware that the chief thing complained of, by the secession leaders, in the halls of congress, during the last winter, was the public sentiment of the north against their peculiar institution. It was not of anything already done that they complained; but it was the growing public sentiment against them. They would not live under the ban of such a public sentiment. And as they had no hope of changing it, they wished a division. They wanted to belong to a separate nation.

So South Carolina has complained of the existing laws against the slave trade; for she justly considered it a censure of the institution itself. Had we all done all in our power, years ago, to create a right public sentiment, slavery would have been abolished before this. But the minister at the altar has approved or been silent. Political parties have vied with each other in their bids for the influence of the slave power. National tract societies have lent their vast moral influence—and almost the entire nation has gone down on its knees before this accursed thing. Herein lies our guilt. And God is visiting us with mighty judgment for this great sin. It is true that public sentiment is nearer right just now than it has been. Men are learning rapidly in this school of affliction, and are beginning to see that slavery is the great national sin.

But we have not yet repented of it by actual deeds; and this is all the repentance that God approves. He is now calling out to us in blood, and fire, and vapor of smoke, with thunder tones, "Let my people go." We see the sin, but cleave to it. We feel the plagues, and understand that they are sent as a punishment for this sin; but lest some constitutional technicality be violated, or we lose the sympathy of certain political leaders, or certain border states, we cling to the system. God brings upon us a Bull Run disaster, and a Springfield disaster, and a Lexington disaster. And he will continue to send plagues upon us until we let his people go. He has already slain the first-born in many a family, and he will not only slay every first-born in every family, but many a father and husband beside, if we do not let his people go. Nay more, He will utterly overwhelm and destroy us as he did the army of Pharaoh in a red sea of blood. This is as plain to any man, who from acquaintance with history, sacred and profane, understands God's method of dealing with nations, as was the hand-writing on the wall to the guilty Belshazzar.

This then is the one great national sin of which we need to repent to-day. God is calling upon us to break every yoke and let the oppressed go free.

But there are other sins of which we are guilty, and which must be put away. One of the chief of these is Sabbath breaking. Years ago remonstrances went up from the people, to the national council, against the violation of the Sabbath by the government and its agents. Petitions were sent up again and again, that the public servants might have the sabbath. But these petitions were not granted. On the contrary, there has been a growing looseness in regard to the observance of this sacred day by government and public men. When a deed especially wicked was to be done—when the infamous fugitive slave law, and the infamous Kansas-Nebraska bill, and the still more infamous Lecompton bill were to be enacted, the Sabbath must be trampled under foot for this very purpose. Wicked bills have been passed on the Sabbath day. Mails are transported on the Sabbath day. Nearly all our railroad companies transact their business regularly on the Sabbath day. City railroad companies established with the express understanding that no cars should be run over their lines on the Sabbath, have departed from their high standard, and are driving their best business on the Sabbath, principally by transporting pleasure seekers, and this is not only acquiesced in by the people, but approved by a portion of the ministry and the religious press. Even the members of our churches, and in our rural districts too, are often exceedingly loose respecting the sacredness of this day. Strolling, and riding, and visiting are no uncommon things on the part of church members even.

Troops are transported on the Sabbath, trained on the Sabbath, reviewed on the Sabbath, compelled to construct their entrenchments on the Sabbath, and battles are fought on that day without a shadow of excuse. Until these things are repented of we cannot expect the blessings and benedictions of heaven. God will humble us more and more until we repent of and forsake these sins. We are glad to hear that a reform has been commenced in the right place. The Christian young general upon whom the eyes and hopes of the nation are fixed, has issued a most excellent proclamation on this subject. Let him be encouraged in this good work by the loud amen of the people, and we shall hope for the favor of heaven.

Another great national sin of which we have all been guilty, is that of practically degrading God, and setting up something else in His place before which the people have prostrated themselves, and shouted "This is our God." We have not recognized, as we ought, the divine agency in our unexampled growth and prosperity. We have gloried in our broad prairies, our wide domain, our magnificent rivers, our national constitution, our Yankee shrewdness in acquiring wealth, and have said, "Is not this prosperity our own? Have we not gotten this wealth ourselves?" God has been bowed aside, and altogether been lost sight of, or made to take the back-ground in this pleasing contemplation. For this practical atheism, God will humble us more and more, by sweeping away our wealth, until we are ready to confess that the silver and the gold is the Lords', and the cattle upon a thousand hills. In this very struggle in which we are now engaged, this kind of atheism shows itself. We have all along trusted to the righteousness of our cause, to the patriotism of our people, to our resources in men and money, and our national ingenuity for the success of our arms. I do not believe we shall triumph until we can heartily say, "The Lord reigns, let the earth rejoice." How easy it is for God to give the victory to whomsoever he will! How many times did he give victory or defeat to Israel by creating a panic? God's hand is in all these panics; and we shall have them until we acknowledge that He ruleth in the armies of heaven, and among the children of men. He is a God of battles, and the sooner we learn it the better. If He gives us the victory, he will do it in such a way that no man can glory. He has yet need of this nation, we believe, to carry out the designs of his providence. We inhabit that quarter of the globe in which our influence can be made to be most easily felt around the world. The nations are looking upon us with earnest and long expectation. But they will be disappointed if we rise no higher in the scale of morality and religion than the point we now occupy. God is sifting us like wheat. He is giving us a

new baptism, that we may be prepared to teach the nations. And if we are so rotten that we fall to pieces under the pressure of God's hand, and can not be reformed, then we shall be destroyed. If by this baptism we can be transformed into a nation, which he delights to own and bless, the glory of all nations, then I believe he will save us, and the victory will be ours. Humble us, O God, before this, and teach us to be worthy of these great hopes. Go forth, O God, with our hosts, covering their heads in the day of battle. Make us equal to the glorious calling of thy providence; and may we rise from this pressure of thy hand, with renewed life and vigor, to establish on just and right foundations this great nation of the future years.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

St. Louis, Oct. 18.
The news published here this morning from Pilot Knob about an attack on an advance party of twenty-three miles below Iron, and their defeat, is untrue. Capt. McKeever has received a dispatch dated Pilot Knob last evening, which states that Maj. Gavitt, of the Indiana and cavalry, yesterday discovered a large force of the enemy twenty-five miles below Iron, and returned to his camp. A force of infantry, taken from several companies of the 21st Illinois, and one gun, ambushed there, and then approached the enemy with cavalry. They retreated, fell into the trap, and were routed with considerable loss. No loss to our side. I have no further particulars.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 18.
The Gazette editorially says, when the secretary of war went to St. Louis he carried an order from the president to Fremont, removing him from the command of the western department, and instructing him to transfer it to Gen. Hunter. The delivery of the order was left to the discretion of the secretary of war, and he visited to the west. Gen. Cameron convinced him that change in the command was imperatively required, and he presented the order to Fremont, who asked delay for a few days in the execution of the order, but his removal was decided upon, to take place next week, and will probably be made on Tuesday. The secretary of war also ordered modifications to be made in Fremont's operations at St. Louis in respect to fortifications, contracts and military appointments.

Yesterday the Sherman of Kentucky telegraphed urgent demands for reinforcements. In the evening Secretary Cameron and Adjutant General Thomas arrived in this city from Louisville, and dispatches were immediately sent to Pittsburgh, Indianapolis, and Chicago, ordering 8,000 troops to be forwarded to Gen. Sherman by special trains. These troops doubtless now are on their way, and apprehensions for the safety of Louisville may therefore be dissipated. Everything indicates action in that direction, and no doubt the army expected speedily from the central Kentucky column.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18.
A gentleman who spent the whole of yesterday at Harper's Ferry says, that the accounts published there of the fight on Wednesday, are in the main, correct. The cannon captured is a fine new siege gun, well mounted, and in good order, with the exception of a fracture above the axle. During the night it was stationed near the abutment of the bridge, and when it was about being retaken by the rebels, a cannon was fired from the fort, which has already been drawn out. The Rhode Island battery did not participate in the fight. They were stationed on the Maryland Heights and found it impossible to discriminate in the distance between friend and foe. The fight lasted from eight a. m. to two p. m. It was a regular skirmish, with variable results; the rebels, when hard pressed, retreating into the woods, and at other times driving the federal troops back into the city.

A main fight being beyond that town, on the road to Charleston, at two o'clock Col. Geary advanced with three pieces of cannon, with which he soon silenced the gun of the enemy and putting his machine gun to flight.

A chaplain of the rebels who was taken prisoner says that before he was captured, 87 killed and wounded rebels had been carried from the field. There was nothing positively known as to Col. Ashmun's being killed. It was not generally credited. An officer supposed to be him was shot during the final retreat of the enemy. The federal troops remained on the field all Wednesday night and returned yesterday morning, having brought across the river the remainder of 10,000 bushels of wheat, captured from the rebel militia department, which they were about transporting to Leesburg. An order was given for the whole force to retire to the Maryland side.

There is no news from there this morning as to whether the threat of the rebels was carried out or not. The river is still too high to ford, and the troops were carried across in rafts. The prisoners admit that their whole force was 2,000, while the whole federal force was 450.

The change that has taken place in Harper's Ferry, and the thriving village of Bolivar, is represented as most sad and shocking. Ruin is everywhere visible, and the inhabitants are bowed down with sorrow.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18.
Gentlemen direct from Harper's Ferry announce that the rebels again appeared on a sudden at Bolivar Heights this morning, and renewed the attack on the Union forces under Major Gould, with artillery. Major Gould fired upon them with canister from the Columbiad which was captured on Tuesday, and drove them back, but not until the vandals had burned the mill of A. H. Herr, Esq., and took the miller prisoner, who they charged with giving information to the Union troops of the rebel movements. The firing there was progressing when our informants left, and women and children were fleeing in great terror to the Maryland shore in anticipation of the town being burned. Major Gould was throwing shot and shell from the Maryland Heights after the rebels, and was confident that he could keep them off until reinforcements could reach him. Col. Geary's wound is only a slight cut in the calf of the leg, caused from the explosion of a shell.

St. Louis, Oct. 18.
Fred King, mail agent on the Iron Mountain Railroad, who left the Knob at 9 o'clock this morning, says the battle which took place on Thursday was about fifteen miles from the Knob, on the Fredericktown road. The rebels were drawn into ambush, as previously reported, where they were briskly engaged for a few moments, when they were broken and fled. Our loss was ten wounded and one killed. The rebel loss is known to be much larger.

Col. Corlin went out yesterday with reinforcements. The enemy not appearing, he fell back to the Knob this morning. Officers in the engagement say there were Ar-

kansas, Louisiana and Tennessee troops in the engagement, which leads to the belief that they were a part of McCulloch's force from the southwest. It is believed they were the advance of a larger body, and an attack on the Knob was momentarily expected when the train left. Families were fleeing in all directions. Col. Corlin is confident of his ability to defend the post.

The eighth Wisconsin had arrived at the Knob. Major Scofield was at Potosi when the train passed up with four batteries of the first Wisconsin light artillery.

Jeff Thompson's band was reported to be in the neighborhood. The troops at the Knob are the 21st, 33d and 38th Illinois, 8th Wisconsin, and the 1st Indiana cavalry. Further reinforcements were sent down from here to-night. The Van Wyck investigating committee are at Barnum's. It is understood they will proceed to business at once.

T. T. Gannett, of Gen. McClellan's staff, and Col. Moore, of north-east Missouri, are also here.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.
Herald's despatch.—The abandonment of Leesburg by the rebel forces is confirmed to-day. They are said to have proceeded towards a point on the Manassas Gap railroad. It is presumed they went to Manassas to join the main body of their army there, but the fact is not definitely ascertained. The opinion is entertained by some quarters that they have gone towards Harper's Ferry, by way of Strasburg and Winchester. The latter, however, is hardly probable.

For some days the rebel army has occupied the segment of a circle several miles in extent, reaching from Leesburg to the mouth of Occoquan creek. The movement recently made by withdrawing from Leesburg, Vienna, Fairfax Court House, and Annapolis was unquestionably intended to reduce the front, which now extends only from the Potomac river at the mouth of Occoquan, upon that creek and along Bull Run to Manassas Junction, with Centerville and Fairfax Court House occupied as outposts. A very large body of their forces is known to have been thrown towards the Potomac in the neighborhood of Shipping Point. The movement is purely defensive, to meet the supposed intended advance of our army of the Potomac in that direction, so as to cut off the communications of the rebel army at Manassas with Richmond.

Gen. Stahl of the New York 8th, with a small force, made a reconnaissance, first to Annapolis, which leads to Fairfax. This village was not deserted, as others had been. The inhabitants said several rebel regiments left there only yesterday forenoon.

Gen. Stahl then commenced advancing on Fairfax Court House. After proceeding a mile he discovered four mounted rebel pickets watching our movements.

Our army arrived at a hill called Court House near the Court House. Our men were very much disappointed when they learned they would not be permitted to go on to the Court House; some of them actually shed tears. The object of the reconnaissance was simply to ascertain the position of the enemy, and not to seek an engagement. Having satisfied himself that nearly all the rebels had disappeared beyond Fairfax Court House, Gen. Stahl returned late in the afternoon.

The withdrawal of the enemy from the advanced position in front of the Union lines, is fully confirmed by Prof. La Mountain, who made a balloon ascension this afternoon, shortly before 5 o'clock. He ascended from a point about six miles west of Alexandria. The wind carried him five or six miles over the enemy's camps around Fairfax station, when rising into another current he took a circuit to Fairfax Court House, and then back to our own lines, landing at Gen. Blenker's headquarters. He had an excellent view of the enemy's position and could see their encampments at Manassas. There were no rebel forces except here and there a man, this side of Fairfax Court House. At the Court House there were only a few companies, and the appearance of the bivouacs demonstrated that the position had been recently almost entirely evacuated. At Fairfax Station there appeared to be a large force.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

ROLLA, Mo., Oct. 18.
The correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat furnishes the following items:

A scout has just come in from the west and reports that Price has made a stand at Carthage, sixty miles from Springfield. The legislature is to be called together on the 4th of November.

It is not stated whether Johnson supercedes Price.

The following letter is clipped from the Fort Smith Times:

Executive Dep't, PARKERSBURG, C. N., Oct. 24th, 1861.
Maj. Clark, Acting Q. M. C. S. A.: Sir—

I herewith forward to your care despatches for Gen. McCulloch, C. S. A., which I have the honor to request you will cause to be forwarded to him by the earliest express. At a mass meeting of about 4,000 Cherokees, at Tableau, on the 21st inst., the Cherokees, with marked unanimity, declared their adherence to the confederate states, and have given their authorities power to negotiate an alliance with them.

This action, a regiment of mounted men will be immediately raised and placed under command of Col. John Drew, to meet any emergency that may arise.

Having espoused the cause of the confederate states, we hope to render efficient service in the protracted war which now threatens the country, and to be treated with a liberality and confidence becoming the confederate states.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully your humble servant,
JOHN B. CHICK, National Principal Chief Cherokee Nation, TONKOW, Oct. 19th.

Both the Leader and Globe newspapers of to-day devote each a lengthy article to Seward's circular. The Leader says in preparations of this notice are to be carried on the south shore, British power on the north is bound not to lag behind. It cannot be an idle spectator of works avowedly intended to be a menace against its domain.

The Globe says the federal government is exercising a wise discretion, which we the British Empire, considering our antecedents should be the last to impugn.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.
Flour receipts 17,403 bbls.; market dull and declining. Sales at 5,90a5.40 for super western. Wheat lower. Sales of 8,000 bu. at 1.20a1.22 for Milwaukee club; 1.34a1.35 for Amber Michigan.

The first and tenth regiments of this state, and two artillery companies have been ordered to Louisville; but as they are not properly fitted out Governor Randall declines to send them. He is right. We see how the troops of other states have been misused who left home imperfectly equipped, and should profit by their experience. The governor also telegraphs to Secretary Cameron that we are also in trouble here because his mustering officers do not pay for feeding troops, and that he can send two or three regiments per week if the government will begin to reimburse.

Declination of Mr. McKindley.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Oct. 19, 1861.

To the Editors of Wisconsin.

My name having been placed upon the "Union ticket" as a candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction for the state of Wisconsin, I hereby respectfully decline the position assigned me.

In thus tendering my declination I should be unjust to those whose partiality selected me for so honorable a place, as well as to myself, were I not to tender them my unfeigned thanks, for the unsolicited and unexpected honor they have conferred upon me. But were my election a certain thing, my present engagements are such, as to preclude the acceptance of the office; and, occupying as I do the position of principal of the "Janesville High School," one of the most—if not the most—flourishing schools in the state, in perhaps its most energetic and prosperous city, my highest aspirations in connection with the educational interests of Wisconsin are fully gratified. Again returning my thanks to my friends for their partiality and kindness, I am very respectfully,
J. G. MCKINDLEY.

MR. MCKINDLEY'S DECLINATION.—The card of Mr. McKindley, published in our paper to-day, declining the nomination for the office of state superintendent of public instruction, on the Union ticket, will attract attention. His position at the head of the public schools in this city, under an engagement entered into previous to his nomination, precludes its acceptance. There is a large field in the prosperous public schools of our city for the employment of his talents and acquirements as a teacher, and he wisely, we think, determines to devote himself to his profession here, where success will win reputation, as well as a permanent and lucrative position.

The United States marshal of Connecticut gives official notice that all persons who attempt to entice soldiers to desert, will be summarily dealt with. He rounds off his proclamation with this suggestive statement: "Fellow citizens, this war must go on. If you cannot help prosecute it, you shall not prevent it with impunity. Torment is a disease (though hereditary in some) requiring a strong remedy, which will be applied to some persons hereabouts: before they are ready to take it!"

THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT, at Madison, has now the requisite number of companies, but the number of men is only about 900.

ANOTHER CANARD ABOUT FREMONT.—A gentleman of this city, feeling some interest in the report by telegraph from St. Louis—published yesterday—that Sec'y Cameron had ordered Gen. Fremont to suspend operations upon the St. Louis and Jefferson City fortifications, and had also issued orders of a similar character in other respects, telegraphed to St. Louis for the facts, and he received an official reply that the telegram was false.—Cincinnati Commercial, 17th.

Very well, now, why did not the official gentleman who exercises a censorship over all telegraphic despatches at Washington strike out the reports alluded to? The circulation of such falsehoods, under government

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE - 1944-1945

The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CHARLES HOLT, SHIRAZ BOWEN, DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Twelve lines of matter, or its equivalent in space,
constitute a square.

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INSURANCE

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

May 1, 1860.

Table with 2 columns: Description of insurance services and corresponding rates.

Guard Against Fall and Winter Fires

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY

Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual. Cash Capital, \$1,000,000.

Net Surplus of \$942,181.72

Upwards of \$12,000,000

Losses Paid by the ETNA

Table showing losses paid by ETNA in various locations like Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, etc.

FIRES AND LAND NAVIGATION

Special attention given to Insurance for contents of dwellings and for farm buildings.

Fire, Life and Marine

Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company

Niagara Fire Insurance Company

Park Fire Insurance Company

Phenix Fire Insurance Company

Montank Fire Insurance Company

Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.

New York Life Insurance Company

100,000 lbs. Wool Wanted

JANESVILLE WOOLEN FACTORY

STOCKING YARN, &C.

Cloth Dressing

Wanted!

Change of Proprietors

The Meat Market

Wool Manufacture

Wagon Grease

Change of Proprietors

Wanted!

Sale of Forfeited State Lands

Office of Commissioners of School and University Lands

STATE OF WISCONSIN. The following described lands are here being sold by reason of the forfeiture of the same...

Table with 4 columns: No. of Section, Description, Amount of Acres, and Amount of Taxes.

GENERAL ELECTION NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the General Election for the County of Rock will be held on the first Monday of the month of November...

CHAPTER 22. An Act to amend the General Banking Law...

CHAPTER 23. An Act to amend the General Banking Law...

CHAPTER 24. An Act to amend the General Banking Law...

CHAPTER 25. An Act to amend the General Banking Law...

CHAPTER 26. An Act to amend the General Banking Law...

CHAPTER 27. An Act to amend the General Banking Law...

CHAPTER 28. An Act to amend the General Banking Law...

CHAPTER 29. An Act to amend the General Banking Law...

CHAPTER 30. An Act to amend the General Banking Law...

CHAPTER 31. An Act to amend the General Banking Law...

CHAPTER 32. An Act to amend the General Banking Law...

CHAPTER 33. An Act to amend the General Banking Law...

CHAPTER 34. An Act to amend the General Banking Law...

CHAPTER 35. An Act to amend the General Banking Law...

CHAPTER 36. An Act to amend the General Banking Law...

CHAPTER 37. An Act to amend the General Banking Law...

CHAPTER 38. An Act to amend the General Banking Law...

CHAPTER 39. An Act to amend the General Banking Law...

CHAPTER 40. An Act to amend the General Banking Law...

CHAPTER 41. An Act to amend the General Banking Law...

CHAPTER 42. An Act to amend the General Banking Law...

CHAPTER 43. An Act to amend the General Banking Law...

CHAPTER 44. An Act to amend the General Banking Law...

LEGAL

State of Wisconsin. COUNTY COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

IN pursuance and by virtue of the judgment of the court...

THE 20th DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1861.

at ten o'clock A.M. of that day, in the circuit court...

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at ten o'clock A.M. of that day, in the circuit court...

THE 20th DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1861.

at ten o'clock A.M. of that day, in the circuit court...

LEGAL

State of Wisconsin. CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

YOU are hereby summoned to answer the complaint...

THE 20th DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1861.

at ten o'clock A.M. of that day, in the circuit court...

THE 20th DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1861.

at ten o'clock A.M. of that day, in the circuit court...

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1861

Chicago and North-Western Railway

Table with 2 columns: Train Name and Destination.

Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Rail

Table with 2 columns: Train Name and Destination.

Western and Chicago Union Railroad

Table with 2 columns: Train Name and Destination.

New York Central Railroad

Table with 2 columns: Train Name and Destination.

Illinois Central Railroad

Table with 2 columns: Train Name and Destination.

Great Western Central and Great Western

Table with 2 columns: Train Name and Destination.

NEW YORK & ELIE RAILROAD

Table with 2 columns: Train Name and Destination.

HOUSE LOTS

Reduced Prices.

Chas. Pulker, GENERAL AUCTIONEER

Chas. Pulker, GENERAL AUCTIONEER

Chas. Pulker, GENERAL AUCTIONEER

Chas. Pulker, GENERAL AUCTIONEER

Chas. Pulker, GENERAL AUCTIONEER

Chas. Pulker, GENERAL AUCTIONEER

Chas. Pulker, GENERAL AUCTIONEER

Chas. Pulker, GENERAL AUCTIONEER

Chas. Pulker, GENERAL AUCTIONEER

Chas. Pulker, GENERAL AUCTIONEER

Chas. Pulker, GENERAL AUCTIONEER

Chas. Pulker, GENERAL AUCTIONEER

Chas. Pulker, GENERAL AUCTIONEER

Chas. Pulker, GENERAL AUCTIONEER

Chas. Pulker, GENERAL AUCTIONEER

Chas. Pulker, GENERAL AUCTIONEER